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Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, January 14, 1771.

You are ſenſible, you had no right *to fire* without a Magiſtrate. L. G. ◊
I did it, *to ſave my men.* C. P. ‖.

To the PRINTERS.

I Have in my laſt, conſider'd the ſituation and behavior of the centry, and the people that were round him, immediately before the coming down of the Soldiers from the main-guard. Some of the witneſſes, ſworn in *open court*, who I believe, are allow'd to be of equal credit with any of the reſt, and were preſent thro' the whole bloody ſcene, declared, that they perceived nothing thrown at the centry—Nothing but the *number* of people and the *noiſe* they made, that led them to apprehend he was in danger—Nothing but the *talk*, that induc'd them to think he would fire: Others indeed ſaw ſnow balls, and other things thrown at him, after he preſented his gun, and wav'd it in an *exaſperating* manner, and threatened to fire:—One in particular, declared, that he ſaw balls of ice thrown, large & hard enough to hurt any man: It is ſtrange, if he thought the centry in danger, that he ſhould ſtand ſo near him, as by his own teſtimony it is evident he did, till the Soldiers came down. I think, upon the whole, we may fairly conclude, that but few of theſe things were thrown at him; and that they were in conſequence of his loading his gun, & preſenting it at the people: It was the opinion of one of the witneſſes for the priſoners, that the people would have diſperſed, if the ſoldiers had not come down: It was then unfortunate, that the ſoldiers were ſo *ſuddenly* order'd down. Whether it was regular, for a captain to take a corporal's command, or was ever done before in the army, I leave others to ſay, who are better acquainted with the art military, than I pretend to be: If not, it may be difficult to account for Capt. Preſton's great *readineſs* to undertake ſo diſagreeable and dangerous a talk.

In the publick Advertiſer, printed in London, the 28th of April laſt, I have ſeen a paper called, *the Caſe of Capt. Thomas Preſton.* * It was publiſhed in his name, tho' not *wholly* his own draft; as he declared to a committee of this town, who waited upon him for an explanation of ſome paſſages in it, which were *notoriouſly falſe*, and groſly reflecting upon ſome of the magiſtrates, as well as the people of the town and province. * I may hereafter particularly conſider this paper, * which has had its run thro' Britain and America; and point out the many "faults of partiality" which are contain'd in it: The only reaſon why I have not already done it, was, becauſe I agreed in the general ſentiment of the inhabitants of this town, that nothing of this kind ſhould be publiſh'd, at ſo *critical* a juncture, leſt it might be tho't to prejudice the minds of Jurors on a trial for life.—It may be perhaps more eaſy, and of full as much importance to the publick, to *aſcertain the perſon*, who ſeveral times alter'd the ſtate of the caſe; and, as Capt. Preſton himſelf declared, even after it finally came out of his hands, as it would be, to aſcertain the *perſon in a red cloke*; which the writer in Draper's paper has been ſo often, in vain called upon to do, in fulfillment of his *voluntary* promiſe.——In this paper, * Capt. Preſton, or his friend in his behalf, ſays, "he *ſent* a non-commiſſion'd officer and twelve men, and *very ſoon follow'd himſelf*:" The witneſſes in court, on *both* ſides declared, that Capt. Preſton himſelf *came down* with the party. Again he ſays, he followed, "leſt the officer and ſoldiers ſhould be thrown off their guard, and *commit ſome raſh act*": But, did he reſtrain them from commiting ſo raſh an act, as firing upon the multitude?—He ſurely muſt have obſerv'd the *violent* temper which the ſoldiers diſcover'd, as "they ruſhed thro' the people" according to his own account; "upon the trot, in a *threatning* manner, damning the people and *puſhing them with their bayonets*", as Mr. *Knox* and others ſwore in court: He knew their guns were charg'd with ball; he declar'd it at the time, and on the ſpot, as Mr. *Palmes* teſtified: Should he not then, at the very inſtant, when he muſt if ever, have been apprehenſive, that they would commit ſome raſh act, at leaſt have caution'd them, not to fire, till he himſelf ſhould give the orders? Inſtead of this, by his own, or his friend's account, publiſh'd *as his own*, we find no ſuch prudent directions to the men under his command; who by the *rules of the* army, would have been liable to ſuffer death, if they had diſobey'd! What ſingle ſtep did he take, to prevent their committing a raſh act, for the ſake of which *alone*, he tells us, he *followed* down? Not one, according to the ſtate of his caſe, till after they *began* to fire: "Upon my aſking the men, ſays he, why they fired without orders, they ſaid, they heard the word, *fire*, and ſuppos'd it come *from me*": It ſeems, it was the apprehenſion of the Soldiers, that *he* order'd them to fire, and we muſt ſuppoſe, that the Soldiers were *particularly* attentive to their commanding officer: But he adds, "I aſſured them my words were, *don't fire*"; from hence it is plain that he gave them ſome order. I am no Soldier, and never deſire to be one: But I appeal to thoſe who are, whether the words, "don't fire," are words of command in the Britiſh army; and whether there is not ſome other word which Soldiers are taught to *underſtand*, more proper to be given on ſuch an occaſion, or, as I chuſe to expreſs it, *in the heat of action*, which would have prevented ſuch *raſhneſs*, and even put it out of their power to have fired, at leaſt to have done any miſchief. These words, I well remember, it was ſaid were made uſe of in command, at another time, and by another officer of *the ſame* regiment; when one of the ſoldiers, *thro' miſtake*, fired upon the march, in the ſtreet, and very nearly effected the death, not to ſay, the *murder* of a worthy citizen: The ſoldier was ſoon joſtled from the reach of the civil power; which was a mighty eaſy thing to be done, as was found by experience, at a time when the firſt magiſtrate of the province had publickly declared, that *he had no authority over the King's troops*, which has ſince been repeated: The good men of the county however, found a bill of indictment againſt the officer who commanded the party: But when the matter came upon trial before the *ſuperior* court, altho' ſome poſitively ſwore that he gave the word, *fire*, yet becauſe the ſoldiers ſwore that his words were *don't fire*, a *doubt* aroſe; and a *doubt* you know, muſt turn in favor of the accuſed party; for the good old maxim is, whether founded in the law of Moſes, the common law, the law of nature and reaſon, or the ſafety of human ſocieties, better ten villains eſcape than one honeſt, *harmleſs* man be hang'd——Whether the officer would have ſo *luckily* eſcaped, upon a trial before a court martial, for giving a word of command, unintelligible in a *military* ſenſe, I very much doubt.—Capt. *Preſton* further ſaid, that "his intention was not to act offenſively, nor even the contrary part, without *compulſion*": That is, when *he* ſhould think himſelf *compelled*, he was to act *defenſively*; and in what way could he or his ſoldiers act upon the *defence*, with muſkets charg'd with ball, but by diſcharging them upon the people, which he muſt have concluded would have kill'd ſome of them? No matter, the people were the aggreſſors; and beſides, "the King's money was to be protected" * as well as the centinel—Here I will acquit Capt. Preſton, as a man of too much honor to ſuggeſt ſuch a known falſhood: It has been the conſtant practice of a *certain ſet* of men, meanly to *inſinuate*, that the Americans in their exertions againſt *lawleſs* power, have always had ſomething diſhonorable in view: At preſent, it is the *plundering the King's cheſt*; altho' *even Greenwood* himſelf, an hired ſervant in the cuſtom-houſe, a dependent upon dependents, if he is to be believed, depos'd before the magiſtrate, that amidſt the whole volley, as ſome would have it, of ſnow balls, oyſter ſhells, ice, and as *Andrew* ſaid, *ſea coal*, thrown at the centinel, "not a ſingle Pane of the cuſtom-houſe windows were broken; nor did he ſee any perſon attempt to get into the houſe, or break even a ſquare of glaſs"?—The ſoldiers acted defenſively, and it ſeems as tho' *Preſton* thought they were at length *compelled* to do it †; for if it was done againſt his orders, or barely without his orders, with what propriety could he ſay to the perſon of the *firſt* character in the province, "*I* did it to ſave my men", —A preciſe anſwer indeed, to the queſtion put to him; and therefore, I ſhould have thought, not "unſatisfactory," or "imperfect", as it was afterwards *affirmed* to have been.

Such were the effects of Capt. Preſton's *ſending* the non-commiſſion'd officer and the ſoldiers to protect the centinel and the King's money; and of his *following very ſoon* after, to prevent their *committing a raſh act*. * But if Capt. *Preſton* had a right to go to the protection of any man whom he thought in danger, had he or his party a right to *engage* in an affray, and carry into an *incenſed mob*, as he calls it, weapons which could not be uſed without killing, and there make uſe of them as *he* ſhould judge neceſſary? Ought he not to have called upon a civil officer, and put himſelf, and his men, *if required*, under his direction, before he went upon ſo *deſperate* a deſign? Or, does the *law of the land*, inveſt every, or any military officer, even of the higheſt rank, with the right, above all other citizens, of *making himſelf a party* in a riot, under a pretence of ſuppreſſing it; of carrying with him ſoldiers arm'd with *weapons of death*, and making uſe of them at *diſcretion*, without even the *preſence* of a civil officer—This is a point of too much importance to be yielded; for the lives of ſubjects are not to depend, upon the *judgment* or *diſcretion*, much leſs upon the *will* and *pleaſure*, or *wanton humour* of his Majeſty's *military* ſervants.

I am ſenſible, I have heretofore taken up too much room in your uſeful paper: I ſhall avoid it at preſent; and the rather, to afford you the opportunity of inſerting an addreſs "to the PROTESTANTS of the three Kingdoms, and the COLONIES; being the preface to a late publication in London, containing a ſeries of important letters to the Earl of Hillſborough, the Marquiſs of Rockingham, and others, from a gentleman whoſe ſignature is *Pliny, junior.* VINDEX.

Continued page 370

†*By the teſtimony of ſome of the witneſſes, the firing was in three or four minutes after the party came down.*

The Addreſs to which Vindex *refers, is as follows,* Viz.

To the PROTESTANTS of the three Kingdoms, and the COLONIES.

MEN and BRETHREN!

WE are called upon by the voice of that Divine Providence which has been ſo often exerted to ſave the realm of Great-Britain from arbitrary power, civil and eccleſiaſtical: by the allegiance we owe to the Proteſtant Prince on the throne: by our obligations to maintain and ſupport the laws, which form the conſtitution of our country: by every tie, which binds and unites us to ſociety: by every endearing connection, which conſolidates the bleſſings of private life: by a grateful veneration for the memory of our illuſtrious anceſtors; and by a generous concern for the fate of poſterity! to ſtand forth, as one embodied PHALANX, firm, united, determined, and impenetrable, in ſteady and vigorous oppoſition to the plan of government, ſchemed and contrived during the minority of our preſent Sovereign (to the great grief of his royal Grandfather) by John Earl of Bute; and ſince carried into execution throughout the whole extent of the Britiſh Empire, under his ſecret influence, by a ſucceſſion of ſubordinate miniſters, ſome of whom have been over-awed, others outwitted, or corrupted by the baits of titles and penſions, and all *daſtardized* to ſuch a degree, that your ſacred and civil rights have been given up by them, almoſt without a ſtruggle.

As an Engliſhman, I ſhudder at the recital of the calamitous conſequences that have already enſued at home, and in the Colonies: as to the more fatal effects, ſtill in the womb of futurity, which may not operate till the guilty head that gave them birth is laid low in the duſt: may Heaven avert them! I will not anticipate real evils, by awakening the horrors of imagination; but it is my duty to warn you, that the ſtate heaves with convulſive throws; that the preſent is an important criſis, which demands your cloſeſt attention, and every effort of vigilance, and of perſonal courage, in the defence of your religious and civil liberties; if you mean to prevent the next ſhock, which, if it happen not in your time, may yet bury your poſterity in the ruins of the conſtitution.

That

◊ The Lieu.t Governor ſaid ſo to Capt. Preſton, after the Maſſacre ‖ Capt.n Preſton replied ſo, to the Governor.

1 ſee Page 357 * vide page 155. x vide Page 527 Vol. 2 § Page 61. ~~~ ſee the Trial of the Soldiers page 785.

vid. maſſacre pa. 60. & vid. narrative of the maſſacre, pa. 659.

That you may not charge me with sounding *a False Alarm* in your ears, I must remind you, that almost every odious, every detestable, every unpopular public measure, relative to the administration of government, obstinately persisted in during the reigns of the STUARTS, has been as impolitickly revived, and as tenaciously pursued since the 25th of October 1760, through the secret influence, or open violence of the Earl of Bute, and his agents. I need not repeat our general grievances, they are too recent and too well known: our poor countrymen in New-England are still bleading with the wounds given to our constitution, by the fatal innovation of standing armies. The freedom of representation: the force of argument: the strength of manly eloquence: the conviction resulting from public debates, are all lost at home in parliament; and nothing more remains to complete the desolation, but to give the rod of persecution into the hands of the ancient bloody scourgers of this kingdom. This work is already begun at Quebec, and in the island of Grenada, as will appear by the following letters; and all who are conversant in history, know very well what hasty strides Popery and Arbitrary Power have always made, when they once gained footing in Protestant States. The first act was formed at Quebec: the second at Grenada: the catastrophe will soon follow, and the piece will be tragically completed in England, if we tamely acquiesce in the first part of the representation in the Colonies. Will you not then rescue the constitution of your Country from the hands of an unfortunate Woman (educated in the arbitrary principles of a petty Germanic court) who has called to her aid (merely to gratify her personal hatred to the English) a dark, designing, subtle Scot, inheriting the soul of Machiavil, who favours the Romish Religion, as the pillar of Absolute Monarchy, and whose ultimate view most probably is, the restoration of the Stuart line to the throne of these realms!

Short-sighted men may be startled at the bare conjecture of such black ingratitude to the reigning Prince; but a little reflection on the principles of Machiavilian Policy, will set this matter in a clear light.

All private ties, whether of consanguinity or sacred friendship, are dissolved by *the pregnant principle of political necessity*, so lately elucidated by Dr. Samuel Johnson. To this principle, fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, husbands, wives and children of Royal Blood, have been frequently sacrificed in all ages and countries, our own not excepted. Is it then so highly improbable, that an ambitious Preceptor should plan a scheme for the destruction of a Royal Pupil, or if he has so much tenderness left as to spare him personally, that he should compose the political poison, of such ingredients that its operations may be slow, yet sure, and its fatal effects not take place, till after the demise of the unsuspecting, credulous friend?

The annals of Charles I. and II. of James II. and of Queen Ann, need only be referred to, with cool impartiality, to shew that the very measures, which tended to alienate the affections of their subjects, to introduce anarchy and confusion into their dominions, and to operate, in the end, the most fatal consequences, have been strongly enforced in the present reign: such, for instance, as dispensing with the laws, particularly with respect to persons professing the Roman Faith, who are by law incapacitated from holding any office of trust or emolument under the crown of Great-Britain. Yet we now see a Roman Catholic Bishop established at Quebec, and a Romish Priest pensioned at Halifax [1] in the island of Grenada, two Privy counsellors, three Members of the Common-house of Representatives, a Judge in the Court of Common-pleas; and Justices of the Peace in every parish of the island of Grenada, all Roman Catholics and Frenchmen, appointed and actually exercising their functions at this time; while the Protestant Subjects, who alone are intitled to these offices, are universally discountenanced, suspended from their public employments, and otherwise punished for supporting the laws and constitution of their country.

All the penal statutes against popery are either totally neglected or relaxed. Protestant Children are daily sent over to France and Flanders for Popish education; yet no one thinks of prosecuting the parents, guardians, masters of vessels, agents to Popish Seminaries and others, on the acts in force against this practice. On the contrary, when any public officer of the crown in those parts, gives notice of these illegal transactions, he is instantly removed, and some Scot, "who is instructed to shut his eyes and his ears against the complaints of the Protestant Subjects on this head, is sent out in his place."

And the better to deceive you, my Brethren, and to quiet your fears, you are told, that the professors of the Romish Religion have dropt its persecuting spirit—and that you need not apprehend the revival of Smithfield fires, or inquisitorial, ecclesiastical courts. Detested be the wretches who would impose such falsehoods! The persecution of the Calas Family, and the horrid massacres in Poland, are standing evidences of the present unabated thirst for Protestant Blood, which constantly animates the zealots of the Romish Persuasion.

I therefore once more conjure you, my Brethren, not to suffer yourselves to be deluded; examine well the four last years of the reign of Queen Anne: there you will find the political portrait of the present times, with this difference, that the characters of our day, are written in Blood! Blood of Protestants shed as libations on the altars of despotism and Popery! The Duke of Ormond was, what the Earl of Bute is, the plan of the former was not to take place in the life-time of the Queen, the views of the latter have a distant period for their destined completion. The stern virtue of your Ancestors prevented the execution of the Duke's scheme; and the traitor died in exile. Your resolute, legal opposition to the violation of the laws, in the encouragement now given to persons professing the Romish religion, who are the ready tools of despotism, may frustrate, if you lose no time, the dark designs of an ambitious favourite, and the death of the Earl of Bute in exile, may restore this land to its ancient freedom, and the full enjoyment of all its Religious and Civil Rights. In the interim, remember the part you have to act, and the following letters will expressively represent the present perilous condition of the Protestant cause, from the open unconstitutional encouragement given to its avowed enemies. There is a tide in the affairs of State as well as private men, and it has been too much the fault of the people of this country, to suffer matters to proceed to the last extremity, and then to trust to a miracle for deliverance. Permit me, therefore, to leave this impression on your minds. "The present crisis is as truly alarming as that immediately preceding the Revolution; and the symptoms of decay in this Protestant Government are to the full as strong, as in the latter days of Anne."

That the descendants of those worthies, who then warded off the blow, as it was on the point of falling on this devoted land, may as vigorously exert themselves to turn the axe from the root of our happy constitution, and to send it home to the necks of the Traitors, who have brought the nation to its present distressed and despised situation, both at Home and Abroad, is the sincere prayer of your affectionate Brother,

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To be Sold on reasonable Terms, together or a-part,

A Tanyard, Currying Shop, Bark-

House &c. with a Dwelling House, Barn and sufficiency of good Land, to keep three Cows & a Horse.—in a very convenient Place for a Tanner's Business, being pleasantly situated in Woburn, about three Quarters of a Mile from the Meeting-House, at the Corner of the Roads leading to Andover and Billerica.—Inquire of Edes and Gill.

WHEREAS I Eleanor Cooley, *have had a Burst in the Side of my Belly for Twelve Years, with a Dropsey and several other Disorders*: I think it my Duty to acquaint the Publick, that I met with a Doctor in the Town of *Braintree*, that with the Help of God, has made a sound Cure of me: His Name is CHARLES STEPHEN LETESTER.

To be Sold at Private Sale by *Giles*

Harris, living near the Rev. Doctor *Eliot*'s Meeting House—a very Convenient House in Fish-Street, near *John Hancock*, Esq's; Wharfe—a Feather Bed, a Bedstead painted Green with Sacking Bottom, a large Looking Glass, a large White Marble Slab Table with an Elegant Frame.

Left for Sale at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street—— A few Pieces black Callimancoes, blue Shalloons, crimson, blue and black Tammies, stript and plain Cambletts, worsted Qualities, scarlet and other Broad Cloths, Duffil, Blankets, 6 Pieces Baize, and a few Reams Writing Paper. J. Russell, Auctioneer.

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[1] Princess Dowager of Wales. [2] Earl of Bute. [3] Vid. Page. 309. [4] vid arrival of Troops &c pa. 263. Vol. 2. {—— vid pa. 298. & pa. 21. Vol. 4.} [5] vid. pa. 467.–650. Vol. 1

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

AT a Time, when the moſt *intolerable* of all the Grievances which America has been juſtly alarmed with, and loudly complaining of, namely the *taxing them without their Conſent*, is far from being *redreſſed*:—When we ſee thoſe, void of Underſtanding—deſtitute of every Accompliſhment which would recommend Men to a *wiſe* Adminiſtration, ſet over us as *Task-maſters* worſe than *Egyptian*:—When STANDING ARMIES, are ſent into the Colonies; and contrary to the *fundamental* Rules of the *Britiſh* Conſtitution, and of all *free* Governments on Earth, poſted among them, not to *protect*, but *ſubdue* them to arbitrary Power:—When we recollect the miſerable Effects of a *Military* Tyranny in this Metropolis, in the—— *Slaughter* of our Fellow-Citizens, not a Twelvemonth ago:—While our *principal* Fort is garriſoned with *Regular* Troops, contrary to *all Uſage* ſince the Days of ANDROSS; and for no one good Reaſon that the *People* can deviſe:——While the Town is ſurrounded with Ships *of War*, which our Enemies have the *Inſolence* to tell us, is *deſign'd to keep us in Awe*:—When our General Aſſemblies have been treated *with Contempt*, by *corrupt* Miniſters and their Tools: When we are told, that our Governor is to be *Penſioned* with a Salary *independent* of the People, tho' rais'd from Money drain'd from them at *the Will* of thoſe who have no *Fellow-feeling* for them; which is *in Reality* to make him no leſs than a *Deſpot* over them: When we are told with *an Air of inſolent Triumph*, that a Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary, Judges, Attorneys General, &c. are very ſoon to be veſted with ſuch an *Independency*; beſides 12 creatures for the Council-Board, who have been *ſupple* eno' to bow *the Knee of Servility* to the Tool of a Tool of an *haughty Thane*? At *ſuch* a Time, ſhall we *coaleſce* with thoſe *very Men*, who have brought theſe Evils upon us, and ſome of them, to their *immortal Infamy*, upon their *native Country?* Is this a Time for us to ſet up *gay Aſſemblies*, and ſhow Tokens of Mirth, by *Dancing in our Chains?* Shall we thus *gratify* thoſe, who know no Joy equal to that, which they have long anticipated, of *enſlaving America?*—This is the *Folly*, to which Men have been uſually left by HEAVEN, when they have been ſo *infatuated*, that they WOULD HAVE OPPRESSORS. SIDNEY.

NEW-YORK, January 7.

Friday laſt his Majeſty's Frigate the Mercury, Captain Keeler, arrived here from England in 10 Weeks, but has brought no late News: Off the Weſtern Iſlands he fell in with five large Spaniſh Xebecks, which he imagined were cruiſing in that Lat. as they chaſed him, but he out-ſailed them.

Friday Night the Ship Induſtry, Capt. Shepherdſon, arrived here from London, in 11 Weeks: The 20th of December, in Lat. 29, he ſpoke with Capt. Green from Cadiz, for Marblehead, 21 Days out, who informed him, the Spaniards were buſily employed in fortifying all their Sea Ports, and that they ſoon expected to ſee an Engliſh Fleet in Cadiz-Bay; and on the 28th following he fell in with a Sloop from Philadelphia for St. Euſtatia; but did not learn the Captain's Name.

NEWPORT, January 7, 1771.

Laſt Saturday arrived here Capt. Haac Jones, in the Schooner Polly, after a Paſſage of 43 Days, from Montego-Bay, in the Iſland of Jamaica, by whom we are informed, that one Yarth, in a large, white-bottom'd Bermudas built Sloop, had turned Pirate, & captured a French Schooner with 3000 Dollars, and a large Quantity of Hides, and alſo robbed another:—That an armed Veſſel was equipped and diſpatched in Queſt of the Pirate, & had retaken the French Schooner, and ſent her into Montego-Bay, with 12 of the Pirates on Board, who were immediately committed to Goal:——That a Frigate was alſo ſailed from Fort-Royal in Purſuit of Yarth, who, it is ſuppoſed, had gone towards the Bay of Honduras.

BOSTON, January 14.

AT a General Council held by Adjournment at the Council-Chamber, in Boſton, on Thurſday laſt, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was pleaſed to Nominate,

Nathaniel Hatch, Eſq; to be one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Suffolk.

Edmund Quincy, Eſq; to be one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace and of the Quorum for Suffolk. To which his Majeſty's Council did adviſe and conſent.

Bridgwater, December 31, 1770.

This Morning departed this Life Mr. Nicholas Porter, who if he had continued till next April would have been an 100 Years old. He thro' all the Changes of Life has enjoyed ſuch Health as ſcarce ever to keep his Bed a Day, and kept it but one Day at laſt: Yet the Truth of the Word is verified in him as well as others:——*Their Strength is Labour and Sorrow; for it is ſoon cut off, and we fly away.*

To-Morrow Morning ſails for MADEIRA, Wind and Weather permitting, the Schooner REBECCAH, ISAAC CAZNEAU, Maſter, belonging to JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq;

Veſſels that arrive at the Southward generally agree, that in the Weſt-Indies they are in Expectation of a War, by the accounts that arrive there from Old Spain and France. That the French at Martineco were ſo apprehenſive of it, that they were hurrying their Produce to St. Euſtatia as faſt as poſſible; and that all the Veſſels belonging to the French Iſlands, that were able to carry Guns, were fitted out as Privateers, ſo that they will be able to put to Sea & Seize our Ships immediately on the Declaration of a War.

We hear from Portſmouth, New-Hampſhire, that on the 19th ult. was married there, MICHAEL WENTWORTH, Eſq; of Yorkſhire, in Great-Britain, to Mrs. MARTHA WENTWORTH, Widow of the former Governor WENTWORTH, of that Place, who lately died, and left her all his Eſtate, both in England and America, to the total Excluſion of all his own Family: Whereby the ſaid Lady was tho't to be the richeſt Widow in New-England, as it is ſaid the old Gentleman died poſſeſſed of more than Ten Thouſand Guineas in the Hands of Mr. Alderman Trecothick, in London—beſides a large paternal Eſtate in New-Hampſhire.

Laſt Thurſday Evening, *William Blair Townſend*, Eſq; was married to Miſs *Mary-Ann Brimmer*, of this Town.

Monday laſt Mr. George Delap, aged 67 Years, who has for many Years carried Biſcuit and Ginger-bread about this Town and the neighbouring Towns, coming from Cambridge in his Cart, the Horſe took Fright and threw him off, & happening to fall on a Stone broke his Skull in ſuch a manner that he died in about 4 or 5 Hours after.

DIED, Miſs Martha Parker, Daughter of Mr. Thomas Parker, Maſon.—Mr. Thomas Peck, only Son to Mr. Handaſyd Peck, Hatter—And the Widow Holmes.

☞ The Publick are requeſted to ſuſpend their Judgment, and not ſuffer any Prejudices to take Place, in Conſequence of the *Memorial* and *Account* publiſhed in Draper's Paper, 'till ſuch Time as the Enemies of the Gentleman (*whoſe* CHARACTER *and* REPUTATION *they are moſt ungenerouſly endeavoring to* VILIFY *and* BLACKEN *in his* ABSENCE) have finiſhed all they can ſay on that Subject. ✱

The CORRECTEST Liſt of PRIZES & BLANKS, in Faneuil-Hall Lottery, may be ſeen at the Printing-Office oppoſite WILLIAM VASSELL's Eſq; at the Head of Queen-Street.

To be Sold by Publick Auction, on WEDNESDAY next, at the Shop lately improv'd by Blanchard & Hancock.

A large Variety of Hard Ware Goods, &c. All which may be view'd at ſaid Shop.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

On *FRIDAY* the 25th Inſtant.

At TEN o'Clock, in the Morning,

Will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street.

A great Variety of Houſe Furniture, viz. Mahogany Tables, Leather Bottom and other Chairs, Feather Beds and Bedſteads, Looking Glaſſes, Cheſt of Draws, Deſks, ſome Glaſs and China Ware, &c. &c.

J. Ruſſell, Auctioneer.

WANTED,

A Black Coach Horſe—16 Hands high, with a good Deal of white in his Face, and that Trotts all—Any one that has got a Horſe that will anſwer this Deſcription, bring him to *Benjamin Hollowell*, ſen'r. Eſq; at Boſton, and he will give a generous Price for him.

Nail Rods, Plowſhare Moulds of a ſuperior Quality, Refin'd Iron of all Sizes, ſuperfine and common Flour, lately Imported from Philadelphia, to be Sold by GABRIEL JOHONNOT, at the South End of Boſton, at the loweſt Caſh Price.

TO BE LETT,

A Handſome Brick Tenement (being the Corner one) fronting on Beer-Lane and Back-Street, near the Baptiſt Meeting Houſe, having a good Pump, Yard and other Accommodations. Enquire of Edes and Gill.

INN at NEWBURY.

WILLIAM LAMBERT, from Yorkſhire in England, begs Leave to inform the Public—That he has lately taken the Inn at Newbury-Port, formerly occupied by Mr. Choate; which is now compleatly repair'd, and new-furniſhed with convenient Furniture, and the greateſt Variety of excellent Liquors. He has alſo provided commodious Stabling for Horſes, & every Accommodation for Travellers and others. He humbly intreats Cuſtom, and will ſtrive by his good Entertainment to merit the public Favor, at the Sign of the Wentworth Arms, near the Ferry in Newbury-Port.

Boſton, January 1771.

SCHEME
Of a LOTTERY

FOR raiſing NINE HUNDRED DOLLARS toward Rebuilding FANEUIL HALL, agreeable to an Act of the General Court, wherein Meſſieurs *Joſeph Jackſon, Thomas Cuſhing, Benjamin Auſtin,* and *John Ruddock*, or any three of them, are appointed Managers who are ſworn to the faithful Performance of their Truſt.

Faneuil-Hall Lottery, Letter I

Conſiſts of 2250 Tickets, at *Four Dollars each*; 676 of which are Prizes of the following Value.

Prizes.		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	1500	is	1500
1	of	750	is	750
1	of	400	is	400
1	of	200	is	200
7	of	100	are	700
8	of	50	are	400
12	of	20	are	240
20	of	8	are	160
625	of	6	are	3750
676 Prizes.				8,100
1574 Blanks.				
2250 Tickets, at 4 Dollars each,			is	9,000 Dollars.
To be paid in Prizes. —				8,100 Dollars.
Remains for the Market,				900 Dollars.

The above Scheme is calculated in ſuch a Manner as we preſume will be agreeable to the Public. There are but a little above two Blanks to a Prize. And as great Numbers were diſappointed of being Adventurers in the laſt Lottery, and there is at preſent a great Demand for Tickets, it is not doubted but that the Drawing will commence in a Month or Six Weeks from this Time.

Public and ſeaſonable Notice will be given of the Time and Place of Drawing; and ſoon as the Drawing is finiſhed, a liſt of the prizes will be publiſhed in *Edes* and *Gill's Boſton-Gazette*, &c. &c. and the money paid to the Poſſeſſors of the Benefit Tickets, within twenty Days after drawing.

Gold as well as Silver will be taken for the Tickets, and the Prizes paid off in like Manner. Prizes not demanded within twelve Months after Drawing, will not be paid, but will be deem'd as generouſly given for the Purpoſes aforeſaid, and will be applied accordingly.

TICKETS are to be ſold by the Managers.

WHEREAS the Great and General Court at Boſton in February 1763, did Grant or Order a Tax of One Penny per Acre ſhould be laid on all the Lands lying in Greenwich, belonging to Non-reſident Proprietors or Owners for four Years ſucceſſively: And whereas the Tempory Act of the General Court for inforcing and carrying into Execution ſuch Orders, expired after the Aſſeſſment and Collection of two Years, by Reaſon of which the Taxes and Charges of the two laſt Years were not compleated: And having obtained an Order of Court in their Seſſions at Cambridge, in April laſt, that the Aſſeſſments and Collections which were left incompleat and unfiniſhed, in Manner as is before mentioned, ſhall be compleated and finiſhed according to the Original Intent of ſaid Order: WE the Subſcribers therefore, purſuant to ſaid Order of Court, having aſſeſſed ſaid Lands, and committed the ſame to the Collector, DO Notify ſaid Non-reſident Proprietors or Owners of Land in Greenwich, who are thus delinquent, that unleſs they pay ſaid Aſſeſſments or Taxes to William Fiſk, Collector in Greenwich, their Lands, or ſo much of them as will pay ſaid Taxes and Charges, will be Sold at Publick Vendue, on the Fourth Wedneſday in April next, at Ten of the Clock in the Morning, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. John Raa, Innholder in Greenwich, and ſo from Day to Day: Said Vendue to be continued by Adjournment or Adjournments, till the whole be Sold that ſhall then remain unpaid.

Iſaac Powers,
James McCluer,
Abijah Powes. } Aſſeſſors.

January 11, 1771.

TO-MORROW EVENING.

Will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Auction-Room North Side of the Market.

A great Variety of GOODS,

Among which are,

FINE and coarſe Forreſt Cloths, Broad Cloths, Plains, Ratteen, mill'd Baize, Bed Rugs, Callimancoes, Poplins, figured Stuffs, Checks, a fine Aſſortment of Linnens, Bed Bunts, Bedticks, ſtriped Hollands, Sheetings, Ribbons, Ferrets, new Silver Table Knives.—— Alſo ſome Houſe Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c.

A. BOWMAN, Auctioneer.

To-Morrow Evening.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*.

ENTERED IN.

Church & Rogers, Philadelphia. Valentine, Surranam.

CLEARED OUT.

Cummings & Snow, Virginia. Hooton, North-Carolina. McDaniel, Georgia. Freeman, South-Carolina. Bradford, Cape-Fear. Gibſon, Everſon, Rodgers & Ball, Weſt-Indies. Dinmore, Jamaica. Bruce, Antigua. Caznau, Madeira. Jarvis, London.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Greely and Brown, Weſt-Indies.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, ſince our laſt,
Nine Whites. One Black.
Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Six.

High Water at BOSTON, *for this preſent Week.*

Monday, 30 min. after 10 — Friday, 16 min. after 1
Tueſday, 17 min. after 11 — Saturday, 0 min. af. 2
Wedneſday, 8 m. aft. 12 — Lord's Day, 44 m. af. 2
Thurſday, 35 min. af. 12 — New Moon, 15 Day 6 Af.

// Vid the Narrative of the Maſsacre page 659 & Hutchenson (Gov.) is a Tool to L^d Hillsborough, Lord Hillsborough a Tool to Bute, and the Earl of Bute a Tool to the Devil!, vid. pa. 361-362.

Drugs and Medicines,

Chymical and Galenical,
Imported and to be Sold at the Medicine-Store,
At the Sign of the LEOPARD, in Orange-Street,
Juſt above the Hay-Market, South-End, *BOSTON*, by

DANIEL SCOTT,

Who has a compleat Aſſortment of ſimple & compound Medicines, whoſe Genuineneſs and Neatneſs, are warranted to be equal with any that may be found in the beſt Druggiſt's Shop in LONDON. ALSO,
Genuine Patenteed Medicines and Medicine Boxes, in the beſt Order, and of various Prices, fitted to different Climates, with exact and particular Directions for uſing, and a Variety of other Articles. All which he will ſell at a very low Advance for Caſh only.

For *LONDON*,

THE Ship John Galley, Ebenezer Symms, Commander, now lying at the Long-Wharff, and will ſail in about ſix Weeks, for Freight or Paſſage apply to Capt. Thomas Hulme, or the Maſter on Board the Ship.——Said Hulme has to ſell very cheap, Pepper by the Bag, Hundred or Dozen, long and ſhort Pipes, Spices of all ſorts, Gun Powder by the half Barrel, Tin Plates per the Box, ſome exceeding fine Florence Oyl by the half Cheſt or Flaſk, Ruſſia, Ravens and Engliſh Duck, Sewing and Whipping Twine, and a few Pieces of Checks and Iriſh Linnens. Enquire at the Store next to Mr. Barrack's in Butler's Row.

TO BE SOLD,

A few Barrels of very choice Connecticut Pork.

Inquire of Edes and Gill.

JACOB HEMET,

DENTIST to her *Majeſty*, and the Princeſs *Amelia*,

BEGS leave to recommend to the public, his newly diſcover'd *Eſſence of Pearl*, and *Pearl Dentifrice*, which he has found to be greatly ſuperior not only in elegance, but alſo in efficacy, to any thing hitherto made uſe of for complaints of the *Teeth* and *Gums*: Particularly, they will *preſerve the Teeth* in a perfect ſound ſtate, even to old age; they render them white and beautiful, without in the leaſt impairing the enamel; *faſten* ſuch as are looſe, keep ſuch as are already decayed, from becoming worſe, prevent the *Tooth-Ach*, perfectly cure the *Scurvy in the Gums*, and make them grow *firm* and *cloſe* to the teeth; they likewiſe render the breath delicate, ſweet and remedy almoſt all thoſe diſorders that are the conſequence of ſcorbutic gums.

Sold (by appointment of Mr. Hemet) wholeſale and retail by W. Bayley, perfumer, in Cockſpur-ſtreet, near the bottom of the Hay-market; & alſo by Samuel Deall, in Broad-ſtreet, New-York, North-America, & by William Scott in Boſton.

David Propert,

Profeſſor of Muſick,

TAKES this Method of acquainting the Ladies and Gentlemen of this Town and Neighbourhood, That he teaches the Harpſicord, Forte Piano, Guittar. German Flute, &c. and has imported a Variety of new Muſick and Muſical Inſtruments, among which is a very fine Tone Harpſicord, and a Forte Piano, all which he diſpoſes of at Mr. Rogers's, near Peter Chardon, Eſq; in Cambridge-Street, Boſton.

Window Glaſs, and large Quart Bottles,

to be ſold by JOHN GILLISPIE, at his Houſe in Common-Street, or by THOMAS KNIGHT, at the Three Kings in Cornhill. Jan. 7, 1771.

TO BE LETT,

A convenient Brick Dwelling-Houſe,

near the Chapel in School-Street, three Rooms on a Floor, and in very good Repair. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

WHEREAS application hath been made to the ſubſcribers by five of the proprietors of Aſhburnham, in the county of Worceſter, to call a meeting of the proprietors of ſaid townſhip—Theſe are therefore to notify ſaid proprietors to meet on Tueſday February 19th, at one o'clock afternoon, at the meeting-houſe in ſaid town, to act upon the following articles.

1. To hear the reports of the ſeveral committees which have not yet reported their doings.

2. To reviſe and examine the ſeveral plans of the diviſions that have heretofore been made of the land there; and to confirm to the proprietors ſuch lots of land, as upon ſuch reviſion and examination ſhall be found to be right.

3. To grant money to diſcharge the debts of the propriety, as agreed upon at the laſt Proprietors meeting, at the White-Horſe Tavern in Boſton, where the whole accompts are to be ſettled at an Adjournment of the meeting for that purpoſe, from Aſhburnham to Boſton.

Boſton, January 3, 1771. BENJ. CHURCH, JOHN MOFFATT. } Committee for calling Proprietors Meets

At a legal Meeting of the Proprietors of Northampton Township, No. 1, in the County of York, held in ſaid Northampton, July 25, 1770, was voted the Sum of Eighty Pounds, Lawful Money, to defrey the Charges of ſaid Proprietors for 1770, which is thirteen ſhillings and four pence to each original right in ſaid townſhip.—This is to require the ſeveral Proprietors aboveſaid, to pay the ſame to Samuel Scamman, of Pepperrellboro', Treaſurer for ſaid Propriety, or their Lands will be ſold at public Vendue, at the houſe of the ſaid Scamman, on the ſecond Wedneſday of March next. The ſale to begin at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon of ſaid Day.

Dated at Pepperrellboro' December 20, 1770. Jeremiah Hill, Amos Chaſe, John Naſon, } Proprietors Committee.

CHOICE

New CURRANTS,

By the Hundred, Dozen or Single Pound, to be Sold by

Archibald Cunningham,

At his Shop in Fore-Street;
ALSO,

NUtmegs, Mace, Cinnamon and Cloves, by the large or ſmall Quantity, with a general Aſſortment of Groceries.

N. B. Pins No. 4, and all other Sorts.

TO BE SOLD,

A handy Sloop about 70 Tons Burthen.

Enquire of Edes & Gill.

Province of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

A Petition in Behalf of the Diſtrict of *Hubbardſton* in the County of *Worceſter*,

praying that certain Perſons may be impowered to collect the remaining Part of the Tax of one Penny per Acre, laid in the Year 1767: Furthermore, ſetting forth, that the Inhabitants have ſettled a Goſpel Miniſter amongſt them, and having no Houſe to meet in for Public Worſhip, and a great Part of the Inhabitants are new Settlers, and their Lands uncultivated and unprofitable, They therefore pray that a Tax may be laid upon all the Lands of the non-reſident Proprietors in the aforeſaid Diſtrict to be paid Yearly for three Years, three Pence per Acre for the firſt Year, two Pence for the ſecond Year, and one Penny for the third, to be applied for Building a Meeting-Houſe.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, November 3. 1770.

READ and Ordered, That the Petitioners notify the Non-reſident Proprietors of ſaid Diſtrict (of the ſecond Part of this Petition) by inſerting the Subſtance thereof in two of the Boſton News-Papers, viz. Edes and Gill's and Draper's, three Weeks ſucceſſively, that they may ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, on the ſecond Thurſday of the next Sitting of this Court why the Prayer thereof ſhould not be granted.

Sent up for Concurrence,
T. CUSHING, Speaker.

In Council, November 7. 1770. Read and concurred,
JNO COTTON, Dep. Secr'y.

Now Opening,

A FRESH and LARGE Aſſortment of GOODS,
JUST IMPORTED
In the Capts. *Dixey* and *Symmes*, from *LONDON*,
And to be Sold by

Gilbert Deblois

At his SHOP the Bottom of School-ſtreet,
By WHOLESALE and RETAIL,
At the very loweſt Rates for ready Money.

†††*Wholeſale Cuſtomers may depend on Buying at ſuch a Rate as will afford a handſome Retail profit.*

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Boſton, January 7, 1771.

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Boſton, Printed by EDES & GILL.

MONDAY, *January* 14, 1771. [NUMB. 1842.]

The BOSTON Evening-Poſt.

Containing the freſheſt & moſt important Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

To the Publiſhers of the BOSTON EVENING-POST.

——*Sed motos præſtat componere fluctus.*

MAN is a ſocial Animal—a Being, whoſe wants, whoſe natural powers of Reaſon, and whoſe capacity of improving thoſe powers, continually demonſtrate to him, that he was made for a *ſocial life*. He is no ſooner able to contemplate himſelf, than he feels that it is not good to be alone—he finds himſelf conſtituted with numberleſs wants and deſires which he cannot gratify, and ſurrounded with innumerable dangers which he cannot repel, without the aſſiſtance of others, his fellow men. Reaſon and experience ſoon convince him that the advantages of ſociety cannot be enjoyed, without the eſtabliſhment of certain *rules*, to which he and all of the community, muſt conform—theſe rules, ſo long as he takes Reaſon for his guide, he will always hold ſacred, notwithſtanding they abridge him of a part of that unlimitted *freedom*, of action, with a right to which he was born; becauſe he ſees the *neceſſity* of them, in order to his obtaining and enjoying the more valuable bleſſings and benefits of *ſociety*—he no longer conſiders himſelf as an *individual*, abſolutely unaccountable and uncontroulable, but as one of a community, every member of which is bound to conſult and promote the *general good*, that is, his own *greateſt private happineſs*—as one, by his own voluntary choice, accountable to the ſociety for every infraction of its conſtitutional laws, rules and ordinances—he ſees that, "*true ſelf-love and ſocial are the ſame*," that the publick good and his own are ſo intimately connected and interwoven together, that whatever is inconſiſtent with the *former*, is equally incompatible with the *latter*; and therefore, from the moſt forceable principle in human nature, will be, at all times, a true *Patriot*—hence the publick peace and happineſs will be the principal object of his care and attention—and whenever it is diſturbed or endangered by inteſtine diſſentions and diviſions, as, from the nature of human affairs, it frequently *muſt be*, he will endeavour, within his proper ſphere, to keep up in the minds of all about him an inviolable reſpect for the *laws*, a rational ſubmiſſion to thoſe in *authority*, and chriſtian candor, brotherly love and good will one towards another—if groundleſs fears and jealouſies ariſe, he will not, from any *private* views, or by any ways or means, foment and cheriſh them; but, on the contrary, will do all in his power to allay and remove them—if in *his own opinion*, the publick affairs are not conducted in the *beſt* poſſible manner, yet he will hold his right of *private judgment*, as ſubordinate to that of the *public*, and of thoſe in whom the *ſociety* have placed the *right* of judging; and of conſequence he will be very cautious in charging with want of *ability* or *integrity*, thoſe to whom any of the powers of government are intruſted—he will honor the King as ſupreme, and will upon no pretence, however plauſible, preſume to revile or ſpeak evil of the Rulers of the people—if it happens that from the enacting unpopular laws, or from any untoward accident, the minds of the multitude are diſturbed and inflamed, he will conſider their paſſions as a flood which knows no bounds when once the dikes are broken, and will carefully avoid every thing which may encourage them in breaking thro' that *eſſential ſubordination* upon which the well-being and happineſs of the whole *abſolutely depends*—he will think it eligible that *ſmall* tho' *real* evils in government ſhould ſubſiſt for a while, rather than by an over haſty attempt to eradicate them, to run the hazzard of ſubverting a *good conſtitution*—if he ſhould judge that a wrong ſtep has been taken in *one* department of government, he will, by no means, take occaſion from thence to perſwade himſelf or others that *every thing* is erroneous, or that *all* in authority are traiterouſly combined in plotting the *ſlavery*, miſery and ruin of the ſociety—he will conſider human *fallibility* and *integrity* of *intention* as being perfectly conſiſtent, and will therefore be diſpoſed to conclude, either, that he himſelf is *miſtaken* in his judgment, or that thoſe whoſe conduct he diſapproves, will ſee their *error* and reform the grievance, he will not weaken the pillars of the ſtate, by arrainging, accuſing and condemning thoſe in the moſt important ſtations, whoſe inflexible virtue has been proved and confirmed by long experience; but will, on the contrary, upon the moſt perfect *patriotick* principles, exert every faculty in defence of ſuch characters, when called in queſtion.—If any of his fellow ſubjects are ſo unhappy as to be called to take a trial for their *lives*, he will remember that it is poſſible he himſelf may be in the like ſituation, and will therefore only wiſh to have them *fairly* and *impartially* tried by the eſtabliſhed *rules* and *laws* of his country—he will eſteem it moſt intamouſly baſe and unjuſt, to attempt, by any methods, to *prejudice* thoſe who *muſt* or *may* be called to ſit in *judgment*, or to *intimidate* them from acting agreeable to the pure dictates of an *uncorrupt conſcience*—and when *that* is done, whatever may be his *private* ſentiments, modeſty, decency and a regard to *publick* and *private* good, will all conſpire to render him contented—he will reflect that they have been tried as he himſelf would wiſh and expect to be, had he been in their unhappy circumſtances—that the demands of *publick juſtice* are ſatisfied, and that therefore no *individual* can have a right *openly* to complain or murmur, conſiſtently with the fundamental notions of *ſocial* life—he will conſider the *deciſion* as the *judgment* of the *ſociety*, to which his right of *private judgment*, in this inſtance, muſt vail—he will be extremely cautious againſt entertaining, much more againſt *propagating*, ſuſpicions prejudicial to the characters of thoſe who have declared the *law* or tried the *facts*—if he differs in ſentiment with the *former*, he will modeſtly call to mind the ſuperior *advantages* they have, above himſelf, for *judging* of ſuch matters—their conduct in this publick ſtation heretofore—their private characters as men—and will enquire with himſelf, what *temptations* they could be under, in this particular inſtance, to act otherwiſe than conformably to their *general characters* and the real ſentiments of their hearts—If he differs with the *latter*, he will advert to their *connections* with the *community* in general, and with the *criminals* in particular—the very ſolemn obligations they were under to act agreably to the dictates of their conſciences, the opportunity they had of hearing, comparing and weighing, *at once*, all the evidence on both ſides the queſtion—and laſtly their private characters, likewiſe, as men; and if, from theſe conſiderations, he finds no rational grounds for complaint, he will be dumb and not open his mouth, but will ſuppreſs every doubt & jealouſy which he finds riſing in his breaſt, merely from *difference* of ſentiment, as he knows the *regular* and *impartial* adminiſtration of *public* and *private juſtice*, to be one of the greateſt and moſt *neceſſary* bleſſings of *ſociety*, nothing will appear more criminal in his eyes than an attempt to deſtroy the uſefulneſs of *good Judges*, by wantonly or wickedly miſrepreſenting their characters and conduct to the publick. Finally he will upon all occaſions & in all circumſtances of life, as far as his abilities will admit, endeavour to advance the *publick good*; and as on the one hand, no conſideration will ever be ſufficient to induce him to *betray* it, ſo, on the other hand, he will never, upon ſlight pretences, run the hazard of *deſtroying* it, by ſowing diſſention & diſcord, and diſturbing that *peace*, mutual *confidence* & *harmony*, which are its *neceſſary* ſupport.—This, in general, is my idea of a good common-wealth's man, a real lover of his country, a true *patriot*. I am not vain enough to pretend that the foregoing ſketch contains any *new* thoughts on the ſubject; but experience has taught me, and others, I ſuppoſe, that theſe are certain *truths* which are *obvious* to every underſtanding; truths, of which, if a man undertakes a *formal proof*, he will appear ridiculous; which nevertheleſs, under *particular circumſtances* ſeem to be as totally unobſerved, and unattended to, by the generality of mankind, as if the knowledge of them were attainable only by ſuch a painful deduction of reaſoning, as very few have capacities fitted for.—Innumerable inſtances of this aſtoniſhing blindneſs, in the *moral* world, muſt occur to the mind of every man of the leaſt reflection—and it were ardently to be wiſh'd, that, in our *own* times, and in our *own* country, this obſervation had not been equally verified, in the *political* world. But when we look back & review the tranſactions of a few paſt years; when we conſider the *characters* of thoſe who have filled moſt of the important ſtations in government, & at the ſame time reflect on the *illiberal* abuſe with which they have *indiſcriminately* been treated, even in our *publick papers*—when we view the precipice, to the verge of which we were, by theſe means in a great meaſure, driven—when one ſtep further muſt have involved us in all the miſeries of *licentious anarchy*, who can deny the truth of the obſervation? or who can refrain from exclaiming, with the roman patriot, *O tempora! O mores!* I know of no ill conſequence that can ever attend a *decent*, *candid* diſquiſition of matters which concern the *publick* in general; but when this *liberty* is proſtituted to the pernicious purpoſe of *alienating* the affections of the people from all in *authority*, it is unhinging government itſelf—it is ſtabbing at the very vitals of ſociety—Happy it is, that we ſeem of late to be more diſpoſed to liſten to the things which concern our *peace*; and thrice happy ſhall we be when we can felicitate ourſelves and our country, upon our *total* recovery to a *manly* ſenſe of that due *ſubordination* and *ſubmiſſion* to government, which is eſſential to our exiſtence, as a people. Slavery I deteſt, and would be foremoſt in execrating the ſordid unnatural wretch, who, for a kingdom, could ſtoop to *enſlave* the loweſt peaſant, in the meaneſt village of his country—but wide, infinitely wide is the difference between *ſocial liberty*, and *ſavage licentiouſneſs*—the *one*, it is our duty to eſtimate and cheriſh as our darling birth right—the *other*, as we tender our own happineſs, we ought carefully to guard againſt, as the moſt deſtructive peſt and bane of *ſociety*. There is a kind of charm in the words, *Liberty* and *Slavery*, which often has a ſuprizing effect upon the haman mind, without conveying any *determinate* idea; and this is produced by an artful uſe of them, in an application, not to the *reaſon*, but to the *paſſions* of mankind; the like uſe, with equal ſucceſs, has formerly been made of the words, *excommunication*, *bulls*, *cruſades*, *religion*, *church*, *popery*, *witchcraft*, *new-light*, *good-work*, &c. but if we would make a proper uſe of that *reaſon* which heaven has given us, we might eaſily diſtinguiſh between *realities* and *ſounds*; let us conſider, where is the danger of *ſlavery*—thro' the favour of an indulgent providence, we have a *good* King, whom God Almighty bleſs & long preſerve, who is, and who glories in being, the *father* of a *free people*—we are his *children*—and while GEORGE the third ſits on the *Britiſh* throne, I never can be made to believe his *American* ſubjects can be *ſlaves*, unleſs by their own *madneſs* and *folly* they *enſlave* themſelves—under the beſt of Kings, we are chiefly govern'd in our ſeveral *internal* departments, by men who are not only *accountable* to *him*, but who are *bone* of our *bone*, and *fleſh* of our *fleſh*—men *born* & *bred* among us—embark'd in the *ſame bottom*—who have one *common intereſt* with *us*—who, with their *wives*, *children*, and *eſtates*, muſt *ſtand* or *fall* with *us*—and can we be duped into a belief, becauſe we cannot ſee the *good policy* of ſome of the publick meaſures, that therefore, in *ſuch* a governm ent, under *ſuch* a King, a deſign is formed of *enſlaving* us? No, reaſon and common ſenſe forbid the thought. If we expect to find a *perfect* government on earth, we are purſuing a vain *Utopia*, which never did and never will exiſt, but in *imagination*—*Imperfection* is inſeparable from all *human* affairs—The Engliſh form of government has been the admiration of ages, as the wiſeſt and beſt that has ever yet appeared in *reality*, whatever ſome viſionary writers may have formed in *theory*—but even in this beautiful ſyſtem, we are not to look for *abſolute unerring* wiſdom in the adminiſtration——*Errors* there muſt be; but *bribery* and *corruption*, thank God, malice itſelf dare not ſuggeſt is to be found in *this province*—and I will venture to affirm, there is no ſpot on the globe, where *publick* and *private juſtice* is adminiſtred with a more *equal impartial* hand, than it is *here*—this is ſo evident, that the man who is not convinced of it, I am ſure, muſt be blinded by *prejudice* and *paſſion*.

The foregoing obſervations may ſerve as an introduction to a courſe of papers, in which I deſign to lay before the publick, a ſummary account of the late capital trials at Boſton, by which the ſtates of thoſe unhappy *Exiles* may be more generally known, as they appeared in evidence. And as the cauſe of *truth* and *juſtice*, of *publick peace* and *happineſs*, is my *ſole* object, I hope to be attended to, with that impartial *candour*, that ſpirit of *moderation*, that *ſocial* temper and diſpoſition, which are the grand characteriſticks of a good man, & a *free-born Patriot*. I would have every man *judge* for himſelf; to which end it is fit and neceſſary that he ſhould be furniſhed with *all* the *means* of judging. VINDEX appears to me to be exhibiting to view, *one* ſide of the picture only; and a judgment formed upon ſuch a partial

vid. Vindex's Anſwer to this pa. 370.

¶ Vide Page 336. & An affront to Common Senſe, but then it contains an antidote for his poiſon, ſcattered here and there in this peice † Capt. Preſtons and the Soldiers — Vide Page 29 V See Trial of the Soldiers pa. 785 & vid. Verdict pa. 298—324

partial representation, must of neceſſity, be altogether erroneous—nothing ſhort of the *whole* evidence, upon which the court and jury proceeded, can enable us ſatisfactorily to determine whether they did *right* or *wrong*. As VINDEX has attempted, in a *formal* way, to eſtabliſh the *authority* of the *narrative* and printed *depoſitions*, it will be neceſſary for me, previous to my entring into the trials, to follow him in theſe obſervations, and to conſider more largely the *general deſign* of taking depoſitions *in perpetuam*, in *what caſes* they may with propriety be takes, and the *legal* uſe which may be made of them when taken. This will be the ſubject of my next.

I will conclude, at preſent, with aſſuring VINDEX and all others, that in the remarks which I may have occaſion to make, it is not my *deſign* or *diſpoſition*, to irritate or grieve the minds of any—I ſhall not attempt to charge the blame of the melancholy cataſtrophe of the 5th of March, to the *town* of *Boſton*—I never thought them chargeable with it—nor, on the other hand, ſhall I ſet up the *ſoldiers*, as *ſaints* or good citizens—I never conceived of them in that light—neitheir ſhall I treat, in any manner, unbecoming a Gentleman, thoſe who differ from me in opinion—I can eaſily believe that very *honeſt* minds may differ widely in ſentiments on *political* as well as *religious* matters—perhaps the difference reſults *neceſſarily* from the *nature* of the human mind—and very poſſibly, anſwers wiſe purpoſes, and is an *eſſential* conſtituent part in the *civil* and *moral* conſtitution of things,—however this may be, charity, candour, civility, and a generous forbearance, are what we unqueſtionably owe to all who decently differ with us in ſentiment, as we expect and deſire the ſame indulgence to ourſelves.

Jan. 8th. 1771. PHILANTHROP.

Continued page 380

Meſſrs FLEETS.

If you will afford the following a place in your paper, you will oblige a conſtant cuſtomer, and your very humble ſervant, A. B.

IN the Pennſylvania Chronicle, of Nov. 19, 26, and Decemb. 3d, I find a writer eſpouſing the cauſe of the Baptiſts, inſinuating, that the attempts againſt the Charter of this Province took their riſe from the perſecutions the Baptiſts have ſuffered here, more than any where elſe.—Could I ſuppoſe they had influence enough, with men in power, to bring about a diſſolution of the charter, I ſhould incline to think they would endeavour it, from the ſpirit too apparent in this writer.——I ſhall only extract the following paragraphs.

"I ſhould not have mentioned this, had I not ſeen a piece in the Maſſachuſetts Gazette of Oct. 25. (and dated Cambridge Oct. 22.) wherein it is aſſerted, '*There never was a time ſince this country was ſettled, when magiſtrates, miniſters, and people, were more univerſally averſe, both in ſentiment and practice, to religious oppreſſion than at this time.*' This is an errant GULL—and therefore I ſhall think the piece was fabricated at *Boſton*, where all the GULLS, relative to the non-importation of goods, and reſhipping them, had their birth; but by the abſtruſeneſs and ſoleciſms of the performance, it may be a *brat* of one of the Sons of *Cambridge*, who (as one of themſelves obſerved to me) ought always to carry their *diplomas* about them, in order to ſhew they have been at *College*, and that they have a right to preach. But be it whoſe it may, the ſaid aſſertion is an aſſertion of *the thing that is not*, as Dean *Swift* ſtyles it; for I will name magiſtrates, miniſters, and people, in the *Maſſachuſetts*, that are now *breathing out threatnings and ſlaughter againſt the diſciples of the Lord*; and that are now exerciſing religious oppreſſion, to a very high degree, at *Aſhfield*, *Douglas*, &c. But perhaps the Cambridge ſophomore means, that his brethren are not ſo bad as they have been. If ſo, I ſhall only add, *bad is the beſt*; and adviſe him to underſtand his ſubject, before he writes any more, or underſtanding it, renounce the *deceiveableneſs of unrighteouſneſs*, which have for ſo long a time diſhonored the *Boſton* newspapers."——

"Theſe are the modern deeds of the Sons of Liberty, but they are not all——And yet, would you believe it? the fraternity, laſt year, ſent letters to Baptiſt miniſters in *New-England*, requeſting their aid againſt the *Church of England*. But truly it is the intereſt of the Baptiſts that the *Church of England* ſhould multiply in *Maſſachuſetts* and *Connecticut*, ſo as to form a ballance of eccleſiaſtical power *there*, as in other Colonies. And as for *Biſhops*, they are welcome *there*; their coming thither is an object worthy petitions; we cannot be worſe off; we may be better: *They* are *gentlemen*, at leaſt, and have generoſity for vanquiſhed enemies. But the *New-England* people are ſupercilious in power, and mean in conqueſt.——I will venture to ſay, that all the *Biſhops* in *Old-England* have not done the Baptiſts ſo much deſpite, in 80 years paſt, as the Preſbyterians have done this year to the Baptiſts of *New-England*."——

The above needs no comment. I ſhall leave it to the reader, to judge by the fluttering of the GULLS, in the imagination of the writer, whether he was never in DAVIS's *Streights*.

LONDON, Oct. 10, 15, & 21.

Private letters from Paris ſay, a general inſurrection is daily expected to happen there; ſeveral of the diſcontended having left the Court and retired to their ſeats in the country; and that in caſe a War ſhould be declared between Great Britain and France, and a deſcent made on their coaſts, many of the Nobility would immediately join the Engliſh Forces.

The Dutch, it is confidently ſaid, have offered themſelves as mediators, together with France, in the diſpute between Great Britain & Spain, and that this Propoſal is under conſideration in the Cabinet.

A great Officer of State, is ſaid to have declared that he has reſources without taxing the Nation to any great height, ſufficient to carry on a War for five years certain.

It is ſaid, that the above great Man has not once conſulted with the Earl of Chatham on the preſent ſituation of affairs, ſince the commencement of the preſent warlike preparations.

The departure of his Excellency the Spaniſh Ambaſſador is ſaid to be fixed for Tueſday next, and that he will go by way of Paris to Madrid, having ſome important Buſineſs to negociate at the Court of France.

The Preſs Warrants will, we hear, be recalled next week.

Notwithſtanding the preſſing and bounty money, there is not yet 3000 Men provided in all, to man a Fleet of 20 Sail of the Line.

"The Engliſh (ſays a Correſpondent) have nothing to fear from the united Force of France and Spain;—let them only remember that Slaves have not the motives of conqueſt which inſpire the breaſts of Freemen."

Lord Chatham, it is reported, has been lately employed in drawing up a plan for ſettling the differences with America, which, it is ſaid, his Lord. intends to lay before the Houſe of Peers at the opening of the Seſſion of Parliament.

We are aſſured, that orders are given for compleating his Majeſty's marine forces, to the ſame compliment of men, that they were in the courſe of the late war.

A correſpondent ſays, that, in conſequence of ſome diſpatches received yeſterday morning from the Engliſh Reſident at the Court of Spain, orders were immediately ſent to recal all the preſs-warrants that have been iſſued.

They write from Quebec, that upwards of one hundred families were gone up this laſt ſpring to ſettle themſelves on Beaver Iſland, ſituated in the middle of Lake Ontario, abounding with the fineſt Furs of all Canada.

The Newbury, Capt. Rowe, from Newbery in New England to London, lies at the Orchard houſe, Blackwall. The above is a Raft of Timber built in the form of a ſhip, came from Newbery to Soundings in 26 days, and worthy the inſpection of the curious.

Tueſday died, in Swallow Street, aged 103, one Catherine Rees, a poor woman, who had been blind from her infancy, & was chiefly ſupported by charity.

A morning Paper ſays, a great Perſonage, whoſe amour with a particular Lady has long (indeed too long) been the ſubject of public converſation, went lately with a party of Ladies (Mrs. B. Miſs S. and two others) from Southampton to the Iſle of Wight. The inn they put at was the Sign of the Sun; but it not being able to furniſh lodgings for the whole party, and there being no other public houſe that could, one of the great Perſon's train waited upon a gentleman of fortune who has a ſeat there, to beg that he would accommodate for a ſingle night his R.H. and his ſuite—'Sir, (ſaid the Gentleman) if there is not room for you all at the *Sun*, pray go and find a lodging at the *Moon*; for the reputation of my *wife* and *daughter* is too dear to me to admit of my having the honor of entertaining the great Perſon in my houſe, when *they* are in it."

Thurſday Sir Jeffery Amherſt kiſſed his Majeſty's hand on being appointed Governor of Jerſey.

The following is the preciſe diſtance from London to Madrid, viz.

	Miles.
From London to Dover - - -	72
Dover to Calais - -- --	21
Calais to Paris -- -- --	204
Paris to Bourdeaux - - -	431
Bourdeaux to Bayonne -- --	188
Bayonne to St. Sebaſtian - -	108
St. Sebaſtian to Madrid - -	162
London to Madrid --- ---	1186
Madrid to London --- ---	1186
The whole Journey	2372

This is the Route always appointed on emergent Occaſions, as the paſſage to and from the Groyne may be attended with delays. To the Frontiers of France and Spain, near the city of Touloufe, is near two thirds of the way: As far as that place, the road is tolerably flat and good; on mounting the Pyreneans, which divide France from Spain, the road is very rugged, uneven, and afterwards ſandy. Yet has this journey been often performed (in caſes of neceſſity) in 18 days, and of which we have a recent Inſtance in Mr. Potter.

A Lady being aſked what ſhe thought of the Duke of C——'s love-letters, replied from Shakeſpear's Macbeth,

——— "It is a tale
"Told by an ideot, full of ſound and fury,
"Signifying nothing."

We hear that inſtead of his Majeſty's ſtatue, the inhabitants of Berkley-ſquare propoſe to erect that of the preſent Duke of C——d. His Royal Highneſs is to be repreſented in the attitude of one who is ſurprized to find *nobody by him but himſelf*.—— Another correſpondent aſſures us, that the ſtatue of his Royal Highneſs is to be in a ſitting poſture, with Britannia kneeling before him, with one hand taking the *lock of* DEAR *little hair* from him, and with the other preſenting a gilded horn book. Round the ſides of the pedeſtal he is to be exhibited in the different characters of 'Squire Jones, 'Squire Morgan, the Fool, &c. in which laſt character he is allowed to have excelled all others who ever attempted it.

Oct. 22. As ſeveral of thoſe who are called in the Navy fighting Captains, have lately been appointed to command, it looks as if the Miniſtry looked upon a War to be inevitable.

It is ſaid, that an intended divorce, which is to be the firſt buſineſs in the higheſt Court of Judicature at the opening of the Seſſion, will not meet with the leaſt oppoſition: in lieu of which, the conditions, we are told, are, that the 10,000l. damages will be remitted.

The High Lands in Falkland's Iſland, from their vicinity to the rich mountains of Chili, are thought to contain ſome of that precious metal with which all the world is enamoured, which it ſuppoſed to be the reaſon why the Spaniards are ſo unwilling to ſuffer any other power to ſettle there.

When the French firſt induced the Turks to declare war againſt Ruſſia, ſhe pledged herſelf for the ſucceſs of the Ottoman Arms; but now that ſhe finds the contrary has happened, and that ſhe cannot by her intrigues and endeavours procure a peace between thoſe two powers, but ſuch as would be highly diſgraceful to the Turks, ſhe is compelled to attempt it by force of arms; and, therefore certainly intends ſhortly to take part in that War, on the ſide of the Mahometans.

It is ſurmiſed, that one ground of the preſent preparations for war is ſome ſecret intelligence received by the miniſtry, that the Endeavour man of war, which was ſent into the South Sea with the Aſtronomers, to make obſervations, and afterwards to go into a new track to make diſcoveries, has been ſunk with all her people, by order of a jealous Court, who has committed other hoſtilities againſt us in the Southern hemiſphere.

Mr. Banks and the famous Dr. Solander were on board the above veſſel; and are feared to have ſhared the common fate with the reſt of the ſhip's company.

The head Painter belonging to the Bow China Manufactory, and about a dozen of their prime hands in the ſeveral branches, have been privately engaged, at a large conſideration, to eſtabliſh a ſimilar manufactory at Philadelphia; and they are immediately going over there, which has greatly diſtreſſed the Proprietors at Bow.

In a conference on Wedneſday, on the ſubject of Preſſing, between a Gentleman of eminence on the Bench, and a patriotic Counſellor, they both agreed, that no man killing another in defending himſelf, from being preſſed, could be convicted, on any ſtatute in being, for murder; and that, on the contrary, any man in ſo defending himſelf being killed, the whole preſs gang concerned, were certainly guilty of murder, without benefit of Clergy; the act of preſſing another, being neither warranted by ſtatute nor the conſtitution.

HALIFAX, in Nova-Scotia, Oct. 9.

Monday the 24th ult. the Diligent ſent her Boats to aſſiſt a Ship, who had been caſt on ſhore on Saturday morning, about 16 leagues to the Weſtward of this harbour and near to Port Metway:—She was the Nancy, James Orr, Maſter, ſix weeks from Glaſcow in Scotland, bound to Caſco-Bay, had ſeen no land ſince her departure, 'till 24 hours after ſhe ſtruck ſteering. The crew were ſaved, and a probability of ſaving moſt of her rigging and cargo.

CHARLESTOWN, So. Carolina, Dec. 6.

IT is almoſt certain, that, at the intended general Meeting of the inhabitants, under Liberty Tree, on Thurſday next, very little oppoſition will be offered, ſhould a diſſolution of our ſubſiſting Reſolution be then propoſed; the people of this Province being no longer ambitious of continuing the *only* ſerious perſons in the very contemptible farce lately acted throughout the Northern colonies on this continent: But it is almoſt as certain, that they will enter into a ſolemn PROTEST; and that the Landholders, &c. will endeavor to promote a new Aſſociation, to anſwer all the ends of the ſtricteſt ſumptuary laws.

It is thought by ſome here, that, although other Colonies have departed from their Non-Importation Agreements, this Province might continue theirs to great advantage, by adding to the articles allowed to be imported, the few following, viz. Beer, Cheeſe and Potatoes, in preference to the ſame from our Northern neighbours; coarſe Broad Cloths, Serges, Duroys,

Callimancoes, Fuſtians, brown, checked and ſtriped Linens & Cottons, not exceeding certain fixed prices; Iron Pots and Cutlery Ware; Paper, Paint & Glaſs; Needles, Pins, Sad-irons, colored Threads, ſewing Silk & Twiſt; check'd Handkerchiefs; Sail Twine, Bed Ticken, and ſuch Materials for Tradeſmen in different branches, as they cannot poſſibly carry on their buſineſs without.

Philadelphia, January 3. 1771.

On Wedneſday the 26th ult. put into our Capes, the Mercury Man of War, from England bound to Boſton, and ſailed again on Sunday laſt.

New-York, Jan. 7. 1771.

Friday laſt his Majeſty's frigate Mercury, Captain Keeler, arrived here from England in 10 weeks, but has brought no news. Off the Weſtern Iſlands he fell in with five large Spaniſh Xebecks, which he imagined were cruizing in that latitude, as they chaſed him, but he out-ſailed them.

NEW-PORT, Jan. 7. 1771.

We hear from Dartmouth, that early laſt Thurſday morning, a large Dwelling Houſe belonging to Mr. Preſerved Dyer, was entirely conſumed by Fire; but the Family, with moſt of the Furniture were ſaved.

Laſt Week arrived here Capt. Iſaac Jones in the Schooner Polly, in 43 days from Montego-Bay, in Jamaica, by whom we are informed, that one Yarth, in a large white-bottom'd Bermudas built Sloop, had turn'd PIRATE, and captur'd a French Schooner with 3000 Dollars, and a large quantity of Hides, and alſo robb'd another: That an arm'd Veſſel was equipp'd and diſpatch'd in queſt of the Pirate, and had retaken the French Schooner, and ſent her into Montego Bay, with twelve of the Pirates on board, who were immediately committed to Goal: That a Frigate was alſo ſent from Port Royal in purſuit of Yarth, who, it was ſuppoſed, had gone towards the Bay of Honduras.

The ſame Day Capt. James Rodman, in the Sloop Florida, arrived here from New York, which place he left laſt Wedneſday, who ſays, that before he left that City, an account came up from the Hook, that a Veſſel was arrived there from England, which bro't advice that the Diſpute between Great Britain and Spain was amicably adjuſted to the ſatisfaction of both parties; tho' the particulars of this agreeable and important event were not come to hand when he came away, but expected every moment.

Yeſterday morning arrived here in diſtreſs, the Sloop Mayflower, Capt. Mitchell, of and for Boſton, from Antigua, which place he left the 7th of December, and informs, that great preparations were making for War when he ſailed, Privateers fitting out, &c.

Burials in this Place in the Year 1770.
156 Whites, 43 Blacks. Total 212.
Buried in the Town of Providence the Year paſt,
95 Perſons. Baptiſed 45.

PORTSMOUTH, New-Hampſhire, Jan. 11.

Laſt Week was committed to Goal in this Town, five Perſons, who were concerned in breaking open the Store of Mr. Iſaac Hill, of Dover.

BOSTON, January 14. 1771.

AT a General Council held by Adjournment at the Council-Chamber, in Boſton, on Thurſday laſt, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was pleaſed to Nominate,

Nathaniel Hatch, Eſq; to be one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Suffolk.

Edmund Quincy, Eſq; to be one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace & of the Quorum for Suffolk.

To which Nominations his Majeſty's Council did adviſe and conſent.

On Wedneſday laſt his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was pleaſed to iſſue a Proclamation further to prorogue the General Aſſembly of this Province from Wedneſday the 23d of January Inſtant, to Wedneſday the 13th of February next.

We hear from Pomfret, that on the 15th ult. the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. *John Payſon*, of that Place, was conſumed by Fire, together with almoſt the whole of the Furniture. The Lives of ſome of the Family were in imminent Danger, but happily none were loſt.

On Friday the 21ſt ult. the Rev. *Nehemiah Strong*, in Conſequence of the Choice of the Rev. Corporation of Yale College in New-Haven, was formally introduced into the Office of Profeſſor of the Mathematics and Natural Philoſophy in ſaid College.

Monday laſt Mr. *George Delap*, aged 67 Years, who has for many Years carried Biſcuit and Ginger Bread about this Town and the neighboring Towns, coming from Cambridge in his Cart, the Horſe took Fright and threw him off, and happening to fall on a Stone broke his Skull in ſuch a Manner that he died in about 4 or 5 Hours after.

One Day the Week before laſt, *Cornelius Sears* of Middletown, in Connecticut, about 16 Years of Age, as he was ſcating on the Ice, accidentally fell into a Glade and was drowned.

Laſt Friday Afternoon No. 283 came up a Prize of 1500 Dollars in Faneuil-Hall Lottery Letter U.

MARRIED, *William Blair Townſend*, Eſq; to Miſs *Mary-Anne Brimmer*.

DIED, Mr. *Thomas Peck*, Son of Mr. *Thomas Handaſyd Peck*, Hatter.—Mr. *John Sergeant*, Houſewright.—Widow *Blackman*.—Widow *Holmes*.—Mr. *Scott*, Houſewright.

☞ The Publick are requeſted to ſuſpend their Judgment, and not ſuffer any Prejudices to take Place, in Conſequence of the *Memorial & Account* publiſhed in Draper's Paper, 'till ſuch Time as the Enemies of the Gentleman (*whoſe* CHARACTER *and* REPUTATION *they are moſt ungeneroufly endeavoring to* VILIFY *and* BLACKEN *in his* ABSENCE) have finiſhed all they can ſay on that Subject. ☜

Grafton Jan. 7, 1771.

"Laſt Evening, died ſuddenly, at his Brother's in this Town, Mr. *Benjamin Wincheſter*, of Hardwick, aged about 45: He returning from Boſton, laſt Saturday, in his way home, was poorly and in pain, but not not apprehended in danger, till feeling better, he repoſed himſelf to take ſome reſt, and by three or four ſobs, breathed his laſt. He has left a ſorrowful Widow and three ſmall Children."

To be SOLD by Public AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY next
At TEN o'Clock, at the Shop lately improved by Meſſi'rs. BLANCHARD & HANCOCK,
A large Variety of Hard-Ward Goods, &c.
All which may be viewed at ſaid SHOP.
J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*

On FRIDAY 25th *January*,
Will be ſold by Public Vendue,
At the Auction-Room in Queen-ſtreet,
A great Variety of Houſe Furniture,
viz. Mahogany Tables, Leather Bottom and other Chairs, Feather Beds & Bedſteads, Looking Glaſſes, Cheſt of Draws, Deſks, ſome Glaſs and China Ware, &c. &c. J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*

Choice fine Maryland FLOUR,
Juſt imported, to be ſold Cheap by
HENRY LLOYD,
At Warehouſe No. 5, on the Long Wharf.
Alſo, Miſſiſippi Indian dreſs'd Deer Skins, Sperma-Ceti Candles, warranted pure, Sterling Madeira Wine, in Pipes and Quarter Caſks, a Variety of Anchors, Iron Stoves, a few Barrels of Newtown Pippins, &c. &c.

Sterling Madeira WINES,
By the Pipe or Quarter Caſk,
To be Sold, very Cheap, by
Joſeph Barrell,
Store No. 3, South Side the Town Dock.
ALSO,
Brown Sugars by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Coffee, Cocoa, and Chocolate,
New Flour, Raiſins, Allſpice, Ginger, Rice, Ship Bread,
Beſt French Indigo,
Logwood, Redwood, Brimſtone, Copperaſs, Allum,
Starch, Crown Soap, Snuff,
Sweet Oil, by the Caſk, Jarr, or Gallon,
Very beſt Durham Muſtard, by the Box, or Dozen,
Wool Cards, and Cotton Wool,
An Aſſortment of Iron Ware,
A few Crates, cream color'd, Glaſs and Stone Ware, handſomly aſſorted for Retail,
And a few Boxes 15 Inch Pipes,
Choice old Spirit, French Brandy, Weſt India & New England Rum—and many other Articles.
——ALSO,——
A SLOOP of 60 Tons,—very cheap.—

Choice CURRANTS,
And a few excellent Chethire CHEESE,
At WILLIAM TAYLOR's Store,
In King-Street.

TO BE SOLD,
At the SHOP formerly occupied by Capt. William Pattin, *deceaſed, in Cornhill*,
Choice OLIVES by the Jar.—
——Likewiſe,——
A very neat Aſſortment of Cream-coloured Ware—Glaſs, Delph, white and brown Stone, and divers other color'd Ware—fine Hyſon, Souſhong & Bohea Tea—very fine Sack Salt by the Buſhel or leſs, Sweet Oil, Capers, Citron, Cayan Pepper, Currants, choice Raiſins by the Jar, good Brown Sugar, by the Barrel or Hundred, Cotton Wool; and a Variety of other Grocery Articles, chiefly in ſmall Quantities.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be ſold at the Heart *and* Crown, *in Cornhill*,
A DISCOURSE
Delivered on the Day of the Annual Provincial THANKSGIVING, December 6. 1770.
By JOHN BROWNE, A. M.
Paſtor of the Church in COHASSETT.
"*God is a Refuge in Times of Trouble.*"
King DAVID.
"*In every thing by Prayer and Supplication, with Thankſgiving, let your Requeſts be made known unto God.*"
Apoſtle PAUL.

CHOICE
Narraganſet CHEESE,
To be ſold Cheap.
Enquire at the Commiſſary-General's Office,
oppoſite the Eaſt End of Faneuil-Hall.

Choice Bohea & Souſhong Tea,
warranted good, Engliſh Loaf Sugar, Pepper, Nutmegs Cloves and Cinnamon—the beſt Stratſboug Rappee Snuff in pound Canniſters, Kippen's Snuff, very fine Table Salt, a few Barrels of choice Soap, London Pins No. 4. Caſes of 12 Bottles, a new Aſſortment of cream color'd Ware, Two Quart Caſe Bottles by the Groce or ſmaller Quantity,—alſo Crockery Ware of all ſorts as uſual, to be ſold cheap for Caſh, by
BENJAMIN DAVIS,
At his Store the South Side of the Dock, near the Swing Bridge—— Wholeſale or Retail.

Choice New-England CHEESE,
To be Sold by
EBENEZER STORER,
In Union-Street.
ALSO, A few Engliſh Goods, which have been imported above two Years, to be ſold cheap for Caſh.

Caſh given for good
PEARL-ASH and BEES-WAX,
By *George Erving*,
At his Store in King-ſtreet, Boſton.

On THURSDAY next will be Publiſhed,
[Price *Three Shillings & four Pence*, lawful Money, the coarſe, and *Four Shillings* the fine, ſewed in blue Paper.]
The Trial of *William Wemmes, James Hartegan, William McCauley, Hugh White, Matthews Killroy, William Warren, John Carrol*, and *Hugh Montgomery*, for the Murder of *Criſpus Attucks, Samuel Gray, Samuel Maverick, James Caldwell*, & *Patrick Carr*, on the Evening of the 5th March 1770.
To be ſold by JOHN FLEEMING, nearly oppoſite the White-Horſe Tavern in Newbury-ſtreet, and by the Printers hereof.

To be Sold at the *Heart & Crown* in Cornhill,
A ſhort Narrative of the horrid MASSACRE in BOSTON, perpetrated in the Evening of the 5th of *March* 1770, by Soldiers of the 29th Regiment; which with the 14th Regiment were then Quartered there: With ſome OBSERVATIONS on the STATE OF THINGS prior to that CATASTROPHE. To which is added an Appendix, containing the ſeveral Depoſitions referred to in the preceeding NARRATIVE.

Whereas the Great and General Court at *Boſton*, in February 1763. did Grant or Order a Tax of *One Penny* per Acre ſhould be laid on all the Lands lying in *Greenwich*, belonging to Non-reſident Proprietors or Owners, for four Years ſucceſſively: And whereas the Temporary Act of the General Court for enforcing and carrying into Execution ſuch Orders expired after the Aſſeſſment and Collection of two Years, by Reaſon of which the Taxes & Charges of the two laſt Years were not compleated; and having obtained an Order of Court in their Seſſions at *Cambridge*, in April laſt, that the Aſſeſſments and Collections which were left incompleat & unfiniſhed, in manner as is before mentioned, ſhall be compleated & finiſhed according to the Original Intent of ſaid Order: WE the Subſcribers therefore, purſuant to ſaid Order of Court, having aſſeſſed ſaid Lands, and committed the ſame to the Collector, DO notify ſaid Non reſident Proprietors or Owners of Land in *Greenwich*, who are thus delinquent, that unleſs they pay ſaid Aſſeſſments or Taxes to *William Fiſk*, Collector in *Greenwich*, their Lands or ſo much of them as will pay ſaid Taxes & Charges, will be ſold at Public Vendue, on the fourth Wedneſday in April next, at Ten o'Clock in the Morning, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. *John Rea*, Innholder in *Greenwich*, and ſo from Day to Day, ſaid Vendue to be continued by Adjournment or Adjournments, till the whole be ſold that ſhall then remain unpaid.

January 11. 1771. *Iſaac Powers*, *James McCleur*, *Abijah Powers*, } Aſſeſſors.

TO BE LET,
A Houſe in Cambridge Street,
three Rooms on a Floor, with a Pump of good Water, & other Accommodations, either the whole or in two Tenements. Enquire of the Printers.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Boſton, Jan. 12. 1770.
ENTERED-IN.
Church and Rogers from Philadelphia; Valentine from Surranam.
CLEARED-OUT.
Cummings and Snow for Virginia; Hooton for North Carolina; McDaniel for Georgia; Freeman for South Carolina; Bradford for Cape Fear; Gibſon, Everſon, Rodgers, and Ball for Weſt Indies; Dinmore for Jamaica; Bruce for Antigua; Cazneau for Madeira; Jarvis for London.

☞ The Memorial & Account refer'd to, is from Jn.° Temple Esqr formerly Surveyor General, and is now done with a ~~daſing~~ deſign to blacken his Character in his abſence; but in vain!

NEW-YORK, *January* 3. 1771.

On Monday Evening, the laſt Day of the Year, The following dreadful and ſurpriſing Accident, happen'd at a Houſe in Diviſion-Street, in this City, One *Hannah Bradſhaw*, [who on Account of her large Size, robuſt Appearance, and bold Behaviour, was) commonly known by the Name of *Man of War Nance*, (ſaid to be about 30 Years of Age, has lived a Dozen Years or more in this City, was a healthy likely looking Woman, remarkable induſtrious and neat in her Perſon and Manner of Living.—but bore a bad Character with Reſpect to Chaſtity and Sobriety) living in an upper Room, which had no communication with the Rooms below, occupied by a Family, on the Evening of the 31ſt of December, ſhe deſired a young Woman, who work'd for her, and was going home, to come again early the next Morning, and about 7 o'clock the ſame Evening, another Acquaintance of her's parted from her, at which Time ſhe ſeem'd to have drank a little too freely. No Perſon lived with her, and ſhe was generally alone in her Room, cloſe ſhut. She was neither heard nor ſeen again till the next Day, when the young Woman came to work, who, after knocking and calling, and having waited till paſt Eleven o'clock, with the Aſſiſtance of the Man who lived below, ſhe got thro' a back Window into the Room, and open'd the Door, when looking within a Screen, which went quite acroſs the Room, and was fitted to reach to the Ceiling, ſhe beheld the Remains of the unhappy Hannah Bradſhaw, the moſt ſhocking Spectacle imaginable. The Body or rather the Bones were lying near the Middle of the Floor, wherein a Hole of about 4 Feet Diameter was burnt quite away and the Bones lying on the Ground, which was about a Foot beneath that Part of the Floor.—The Fleſh was entirely burnt off the Bones of the whole Body and Limbs, except a ſmall Part on the Scull, a little on one of the Shoulders, the lower Part of the right Leg and Foot, which was burnt off at the Small, almoſt as even as it cut off, and left lying on the Floor; the Stocking burnt as far as the Leg and no farther: The Bones, ſome of which were black and others white, like a Pipe Stem, were ſo thoroughly burnt that they might be crumbled to Duſt between the Fingers—the Bowels remained unconſumed. One of the Sleepers which lay under the Shoulders was burnt almoſt through: Part of the Head lay on the Planks at the Edge of the Hole, and near it a Candleſtick with Part of a Candle in it, thrown down, but did not appear to have touch'd the Body, or to have ſet any Thing on Fire. The Tallow was melted off the Wick, which remain'd unſcorched by the Fire, as alſo the Screen which almoſt touch'd the Hole. The Leg of a Ruſh bottom'd Chair, and about half the Bottom were burnt, ſo far as they were within the Compaſs of the Hole in the Floor and no further. The Ceiling of the Room, which was white waſh'd Plaſter, was as black as if cover'd with Lamp-black, as alſo Part of the Walls and Windows, and the Heat had been ſo great as to extract the Turpentine from the Boards of the Wainſcot,——after all theſe Opperations the Fire went entirely out, ſo that when the Body was found, not a Spark remained. It is extremely ſurpriſing that with ſuch an intenſe Degree of Heat as was neceſſary ſo entirely to conſume the Floor, &c. with the Body and to calcine the Bones, the Fire ſhould have ſtopped of itſelf without burning the Houſe, or even ſcorching the Screen—which is hardly conceivable, if the Fire had blazed, and if it did not, it is equally inconceivable, that the Heat ſhould have been ſo intenſe. As there was a Chimney in the Room, and a Cellar under Part of the Floor, with which the Fire open'd a Communication, it could not have ſtopped for want of Air. It is ſaid the Perſon who was laſt in Company with this Woman at parting, told her he ſhould ſee her no more till another Year, little thinking, as it was ſo near, that ſhe would not live to ſee it, that ſhe was then on the brink of Eternity, and that before the Morning Light *her Soul would be required of her.*

Beſt SpermaCeti *Candles*,

Warranted Pure,

MADE & SOLD by JOHN LANGDON.

in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK'S *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting-Houſe*. He alſo ſells the beſt *Refin'd Sperma Ceti OIL*, by the Barrel. Beſt *Tallow CANDLES*, mould and dipp'd, and *Bayberry-Wax Candles.—ALL as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

Choice Indian dreſs'd Deer Skins,

and Canada WHEAT, to be Sold by

JOHN COFFIN,

At his Diſtill-Houſe in Eſſex ſtreet, South End.

Caſh given for

BEES-WAX,

Enquire at PETER HUGHES Store,

In King-ſtreet.

For LONDON,

The Brig *Hannah, Charles Acworth*, Maſter, Burthen 120 Tons, has fine Accommodations, and will ſail in about 16 Days: For Freight or Paſſage apply to the Maſter on board, now laying at the Long Wharf. *Jan.* 7, 1771.

For GREENOCK,

With Liberty to ſtop at ſome Ports in *Ireland*,

The Snow CLYDE, *John Dunn*, Maſter,

Will ſail in about three Weeks,

Having full three Quarters of her Cargo already engaged.—For Freight or Paſſage apply to *Edward Church*, at his Store in Newbury-ſtreet, or to the Maſter on board. *Boſton, Dec.* 21, 1770.

Iriſh Linnens and Baizes,

Ticklenburg and Oznabrigs,

Ravens Duck, and Ruſſia Drab,

Wool and Cotton Cards,

Teſtaments, Snuff,

With a few Articles imported two Years ago,

To be Sold very cheap, by

Samuel Eliot

At his SHOP near the Head of Dock-Square, Juſt above the Market.

E. Bridgham,

At his STAFFORDSHIRE and LIVERPOOL Ware-Houſe,

(the Store lately improved by Mr. *Thomas Lee*) in King-Street,

Has juſt received a large & elegant Aſſortment of

China, Glaſs & Earthen Ware.

Conſiſting of almoſt every Article of thoſe Manufactures, which he will ſell very low for Caſh only.

Choice new CURRANTS

By the Hundred, Dozen, or ſingle Pound,

To be Sold by

Archibald Cunningham

At his SHOP in Fore-ſtreet, near the Draw Bridge, Alſo No. 4 PINS and all other ſorts.

N. B. Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Mace & Cloves by the large or ſmall Quantity.

TO BE SOLD,

A few Barrels of very choice

Connecticut PORK,

Enquire of the Printers.

Left for Sale

At the AUCTION ROOM in Queen-ſtreet,

A few Pieces black Calimancoes,

blue Shalloons, blue, crimſon, and black Tammies, ſtript and plain Camblets, worſted Qualities, ſcarlet and other Broad Cloths, Duffil Blankets, ſix Pieces of Baize, and a few Reams of Writing Paper.

J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*

TO BE LET on reaſonable Terms,

A Houſe with good Accommo-

dations, ſituate in Queen-ſtreet, adjoining to *Samuel Quincy*, Eſq's;—Enquire of *Andrew Cazneau*, Eſq.

Taken away on Thurſday Night

the 3d Inſtant, from along ſide of a new Brig laying at the South ſide of the Long Wharf, a new BOAT of about 19 Feet long, paid with Turpentine and no Paint. Whoever will bring Intelligence of ſaid Boat to the Sign of *Admiral Vernon*, in Kingſtreet, ſo that the Owner may have his Boat again, they ſhall be handſomly rewarded and all neceſſary Charges paid by

Jan. 7, 1771. JOSEPH HUBBART.

All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate

of *Abel Lawrence*, Eſq; late of *Groton*, deceaſed, are required to make Payment to *Jonas Cutler*, Adminiſtrator on ſaid Eſtate: and all Perſons who have any Demands on ſaid Eſtate are deſired to bring in their Accounts to ſaid Adminiſtrator, in order for a ſpeedy Settlement. *Groton, Jan.* 1ſt.

TO BE SOLD *upon good Security*,

Four valuable Lots in the Town-

ſhip called No 2 or *Colerain*, in the County of *Hampſhire*, the one containing 130 Acres, the ſecond Lot containing 20 Acres, the other containing 18 Acres and 118 Rods, formerly belonging to *James Fairſervice*, deceas'd, but now to the Heirs of the Hon. *Benjamin Prat*, Eſq; deceas'd, good Land and finely ſituate for Mills; as alſo another Lot adjoining North River in ſaid Town, very advantageouſly ſituated, containing about 160 Acres.

Enquire of SAMUEL SWIFT.

All Perſons indebted to, or that

have any Demands upon the Eſtate of the late *Joſeph Green*, Eſq; deceaſed, are hereby deſired to ſettle the ſame with *Joſhua Green* and *Ebenezer Storer*, Executors. *Boſton, Jan.* 7 1771.

TO BE SOLD,

An active ſprightly Negro Lad,

about 18 Years of Age, that can ſpeak French.—Enquire of the Printers.

Twelve Acres & an half of Land

in *Dunſtable*, to be Sold. Enquire of the Printers.

To be had at the *Heart* and *Crown*,

A POEM on the Execution of

William Shaw, at *Springfield*, December 13, 1770. for the Murder of *Edward Eaſt* in *Springfield* Goal.

Ames's Almanack for 1771,

to be ſold by *Draper, Fleet*, and *Edes & Gill*.

Now Opening,

A FRESH and LARGE aſſortment of GOODS,

JUST IMPORTED

In the Captains *Dixey* and *Symmes* from *LONDON*,

And to be Sold by

Gilbert Deblois

At his SHOP the Bottom of School-ſtreet,

By WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

At the very loweſt Rates for ready Money.

☞ *Wholeſale Cuſtomers may depend on Buying at ſuch a Rate as will afford a handſom Retail profit.*

Red and blue Duffils, ſcarlet and blue Whitneys, 6-qr. bearſkins, beavers, frizes, plain & knapt bath beavers, ſuperfine waled coatings of all colours for ſurtouts, &c. with baſket buttons and bindings to match; a great variety of broad cloths of all prices, kerſeys, half thicks, german ſerges, baizes & flannels, ſtrip'd and plain blankets, LOW PRIZ'D SCARLET BROAD CLOTHS, check'd ſaddle and ironing cloths, London ſhalloons of all colours, black & olive color'd low-priz'd Manchester velvets, BLACK DRAWBOY and Everlaſtings, all widths & prices of Manchester checks & Iriſh linens, dowlaſs, oznabrings, Ruſſia drabs, huckabuck for towels and table cloths, diaper table cloths, clouting diaper, Iriſh ſheeting, Ruſſia linens, &c. all prices cambricks & lawns, black & white catgut, plain & figur'd gauzes, &c. &c. London COAT and SHOE BINDINGS, with ſcarlet, green, blue & all other colour'd fine broad QUALITIES, buckrams, ſewing ſilks, twiſt, tapes, ſtay laces, garterings, No. 4. Pins, with all other kinds, common and beſt white chaple needles, fine wax color'd threads, Scots ditto, worſted crewels & canvas.—A great aſſortment neweſt pattern metal coat & breaſt buttons, beſt ſilver & gold thread baſket ditto, with bindings to ſuit.—A parcel of genteel FUR TRIMMINGS, plain & figur'd black & other color'd peeling and broad ſattins, Engliſh & India black taffaties and color'd Damaſks, plain & changeable luteſtrings, ducapes, rich genteel brocades, all colors of ſarſnets, allamodes, perſians, figur'd modes, &c. &c. a great aſſortment of BLACK and other color'd SNAIL TRIMMINGS, and black ſilk fringe for capuchins, all prices & colors of tammies, durants, callamancoes, CAMBLETS, plain & ſtrip'd cambleteens, worſted damaſks, yard wide Venetian poplins and genteel color'd crapes, Denmark luſters, maſquerades, broglios, &c.——NUTMEGS and all other Spices, CHOICE Souchong & Hyſon TEA, powder, ſhot, lead, ſteel, braſs kettles, blue & white China cups & ſaucers, bowls, plates, diſhes, &c. &c. &c. Pot & foolſcap paper, paſteboard, &c. HOLLAND ſcates, bruſhes, battledores, drums, violins, ſtrings, bridges, bows, &c. a great aſſortment of mens, womens & childrens worſted, cotton & thread hoſe, among which are ſome very extraordinary 4 thread mens Jerſey knit.——Womens black worſted and ſilk gloves and mitts, mens worſted, mill'd & leather gloves of all kinds, CRIMSON velvet faſhion, ſcarlet, green & ſtriped mens worſted caps and muffatees, womens purple gloves with flower'd backs, beſt treble ſtitch'd white kid and bath lamb ditto, mens Norway doe & buff ditto.—All prices ſpotted linen handkerchiefs, India bandanno and lungee romalls, black & colour'd barcelona handkerchiefs; a great variety of black bone, white blond, bruſſels, and trolly laces, womens black ſattin hats, bonnets of moſt colours, CHIP HATS, all colours ſilk knee ſtraps, black & colour'd ſilk ribbons of all widths in the neweſt faſhion, money ſcales, womens beſt Engliſh black ruſſell ſhoes, brocaded clogs & galloſhoes, very neat plain & red mix'd bengalls; a large parcel of low priz'd callicoes, chints, &c. with all kinds of Summer Goods. *Dec.* 31, 1770.

IRISH LINENS.

William Scott, removed from Dock-Square to Ann-Street, directly oppoſite to his former Store, and near the Flat-Conduit, has juſt received from IRELAND a large Aſſortment of LINENS, conſiſting of ſeveral Hundred Pieces of 3-4, 7-8 & yard-wide, of all Prices, which are to be ſold on reaſonable Terms.

Alſo at ſaid Store are to be ſold, a Variety of plain and ſprig'd black, white & crimſon Sattins, Dacapes, Mantua Silks, Sarcenets, &c.——with ſundry other *Engliſh, Iriſh* and *Scotch* Goods. 6w

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Publick Notice is hereby given,

That the Dwelling-Houſe, Out-Houſes, and Land contiguous, lately belonging to Mr. *James Read*, late of *Cambridge*, Tanner, deceaſed, will be Sold to the higheſt Bidder, on the third Monday in *January* Inſt. (being the 21ſt of the ſame Month) the Sale to be made at the ſame Houſe at 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon of ſaid Day.——To be ſold by Order of the Juſtices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas within and for the County of Middleſex, for the Payment of the ſaid deceaſed's juſt Debts, &c.

BOSTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET.

☞ vid. pa. 389